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AUTHOR Townsend, Catherine M.
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ABSTRACT

This report presents statistical comparisons of South Carolina library media centers. Statistical data from the publication "Information Power," the Basic Educational Data System (BEDS) Reports, and the South Carolina School Directory were manipulated to derive the following measures for each school district: (1) secondary library media center (LMC) budgets on a per pupil basis; (2) average school population and average secondary population; (3) ratio of school library media specialists (SLMSs) per school; (4) average seating per LMC; and (5) collection size on a per pupil basis. In addition to this data, information is provided on where each district school library media program fits into the state-wide picture. The paper concludes by suggesting strategies for making use of these statistics within individual library media centers. Lists of district statistics are appended that also provide district-wide figures for the following areas: number of high schools; secondary budgets; books per pupil; seating capability; number of total schools; total Average School Populations (ASPs); percentage of rural schools; and the SLMS ratio. An additional list provides ranked statistical information on the seating capacity of the LMCs; books per students for the total district; SLMS ratio across the district; and secondary LMC budgets. (4 references) (MAB)

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SCHOOL LIBRARY MEDIA PROGRAMS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
A Statistical Look

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
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Catherine M. Townsend

Prepared for the Annual Conference of the South Carolina Association of School Librarians, and the Annual Conference of The Association of Educational Communications and Technology of South Carolina, March, 1989.

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INTRODUCTION

This article contains three statistical comparisons that should be of interest to all school library media specialists (SLMS) in South Carolina. these statistics should give some additional information on where each district school library media program fits into the state-wide picture. Included at the end of the article are suggested strategies for making use of these statistics within individual library media centers (LMCs). Hopefully, this information and these strategies will help SLMS plan for improvement within each individual LMC operations.

PROCEDURE

The statistics in this article were obtained from information found on the Basic Educational Data System (BEDS) Reports or from the SC SCHOOLS DIRECTORY published by the Office of Research at the State Department of Education. These figures were district totals for the following items:

1-number of SLMS;
2-size of secondary school populations (SC Schools Directory);
3-total collection size;
4-total secondary school LMC budgets for each districts;
5-seating capacity of the LMCs;
6-size of total student population;
7-number of schools in the district;
8-number of secondary schools in the district.

These data were manipulated to derive the following measures for each district:

1-secondary LMC budgets on a per pupil basis;
2-average school population and average secondary population;
3-ratio of SLMS per school;
4-average seating per LMC;
5-collection size on a per pupil basis.

With the publication of the AASL/AECT National Guidelines INFORMATION POWER in January of 1988 a meaningful comparison between the statistics found for South Carolina public school library media centers and the national statistics used in Appendix A of these guidelines can be made. The statistics in the Guidelines were taken from a national study conducted by the Office of Educational Statistics for the U.S. Department of Education, Washington. As a part of that study, 22 areas were identified as being significant areas of service within school library media centers. A field test of a survey to be used in the spring of 1989 for LMCs service areas here in South Carolina indicates that LMCs served by those questioned performed at the following levels:

Figure A

Field Test Data

	Service Levels for School Populations		
	<500	500-1000	>1000
Mean	36%	61%	64%
Median	45%	68%	68%
Range	04%-68%	41%-91%	36%-82%

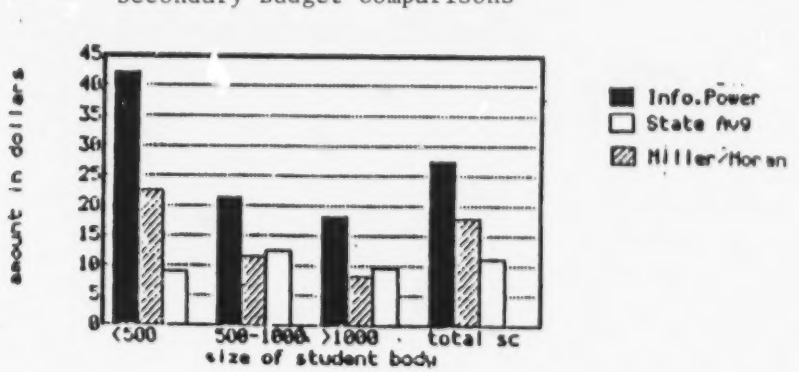
These percentages are based on a return of 100% from a group of conference attendees. The field test was in no way an attempt at an accurate random sampling, but just to test the instrument. A copy of this survey is at the end of this article.

If we assume that the survey to be conducted in the spring of 1989 will show the LMCs in South Carolina performing at the 75 percentile level or better using these same 22 service criteria, then a meaningful comparison can be drawn between the state demographic figures and the statistics found in the AASL/AECT Guidelines. For this study, comparisons were also made with a national study of LMCs taken from the subscription list of SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL and reported by Marilyn Miller and Barbara Moran in the June/July, 1987 issue of SCHOOL LIBRARY JOURNAL (P.37). The figures they found for LMCs nationally give a comprehensive picture of current national statistics for LMC programs at least as far as collection size and expenditures are concerned.

RESULTS

In this study of South Carolina LMCs, comparisons of collection size and expenditures in South Carolina were made against the national figures from INFORMATION POWER and the Miller/Moran study. The comparisons for secondary budget figures can be found in Figure B below.

Figure B



Looking at Figure B we can see that nationally, the INFORMATION POWER statistics are higher across the board than are the Miller/Moran figures or the state statistics. These secondary LMC budget figures show a wide spread between each size range of the secondary schools surveyed. While the figures for the 100-1000 and the >1000 ranges might not show as great a discrepancy between the Miller/Moran national figures and the state figures, there is a big gap between INFORMATION POWER and the other two. Across the board the INFORMATION POWER figures are higher. Part of this might be accounted for in the fact that figures from only the "high service", well funded, programs were used for INFORMATION POWER, while Miller/Moran did not distinguish between service levels and the state figures used all of the data independent of any criteria for service. 29% of the respondents to the Miller/Moran study were high school media specialists, so the budget figures for the three size levels of secondary schools represents just over one quarter of the total number surveyed in that study. For the /information power/ study, a large percent (53%) of the total respondents had a population of between 500-1000 but for the high schools specifically, only 21% fell into that size range. In South Carolina, all of the secondary statistics were used. In 1986/87 there were 201 high schools out of a total of 1037 schools. However, each district had at least one high school, so while all 91 districts were represented in the secondary budget figures, only 19% of the entire population of schools was. Of the high schools in South Carolina, the largest percent (51%) had student populations between 500 and 1000. The chart found in Figure D below is the state statistical breakdown for secondary budgets here in south Carolina.

Figure C

S.C. Secondary Budgets

	For Schools With Populations			
	<500	500-1000	>1000	Tot
Mean	$9.21	$12.55	$9.95	$11.08
Median	7.71	10.58	8.43	11.12
Range	3.85-19.96	4.17-64.64	3.63-24.10	3.63-64.64

For complete descriptions of the statistics in the INFORMATION POWER analysis and the Miller/Moran study see the appropriate citations.

Collection size was a much easier figure to obtain, although even here there may be some reporting discrepancy. For instance, some SLMS keep inventory based on TITLE COUNT, rather than VOLUME COUNT. Many SLMS have changed from volume count to title count because it reflects a much clearer picture of the materials actually available. The graph found in Figure D below shows the collection size comparisons from the three studies being used.

Figure D

School Library Media Center Collection Sizes

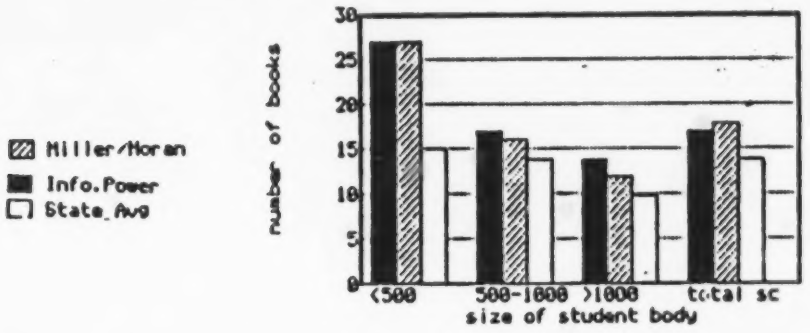


Figure D shows only total school statistics, but according to the INFORMATION POWER breakdown, elementary schools with a population of less than 500 have a collection of 23 vols./student; at the middle/jr. high level, 25/student; and at the high school level, 34/student. Schools with less than 500 students made up 40% of the survey. Schools with a population of 500-1000 at the elementary level have a collection of 15 vols./student; at the middle/jr. high level, 16/student; and at the high school level, 19/student. Schools with a population of 500-1000 comprised a total of 43% of the survey. There were no elementary or middle/jr. high school of populations of more than 1000 reported in this study. The high schools of that size show a collection of 14 vols./student. These schools constituted only 17% of the survey. The total school figures for populations of less than 500 is 27 books/student, for populations of 500-1000, 17/student, and for high schools of over 1000, a figure of 14/student.

Miller and Moran found that the collection size for populations of less than 500 were 27 books/student; for population of 500-1000, 16/student, and for populations of over 1000, 12/student. In this study, schools with a population of less than 500 made up 38% of the total, schools with populations of 500-1000 43% of the total, and over 1000, 19% of the total. The national total school figure they obtained was 18/student. It is interesting to note the similarity of size for collections found in both these national studies. On the other hand, the BEDS figures show that state-wide collections for districts with an average school population (ASP) of less than 500 students to be 15 books/student; 500-1000 ASP to be 14/student; and the two districts with ASP of over 1000, 10/student. Across the state the average collection size is 14 books/student. For total schools South Carolina's collection average is slightly below the total schools collection size of 17 and 28 for both the Miller/Moran study and the data used in INFORMATION POWER. The state statistical breakdown for the collection size can be found in the chart below.

Figure E

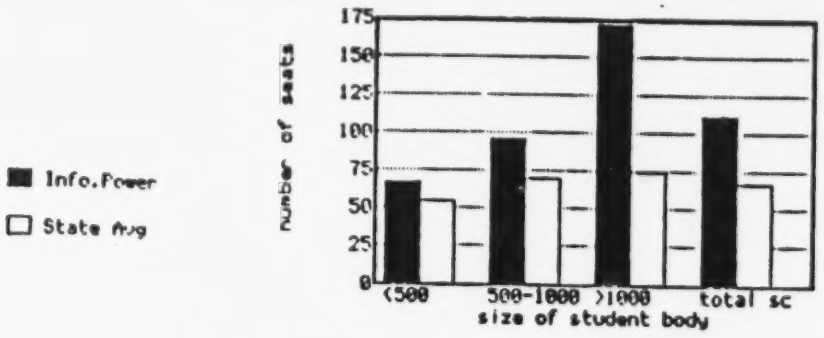
S.C. Collection Sizes
For School With Average Population

	<500	500-1000	>1000	Tot
Mean	15	14	(10)*	14
Median	15	14	(10)*	14
Range	11-20	9-37	7/12*	7-37

*These figures represent only two districts in South Carolina.

The seating figures, seen in Figure F below show only the INFORMATION POWER statistics and the state BEDS statistics for searing capability. Miller and Moran did not determine seating sizes.

Figure F
School Library Media Center Seating Capacity



INFORMATION POWER breakdowns show that for populations of less than 500 there is a seating capacity of 50 at the elementary level, 72 at the middle level, and 79 at the high school level. For populations of 500-1000, a capacity of 67 at the elementary, 102 at the middle, and 120 at the high school. For populations over 1000, at the high school level a capacity of 175. From the BEDS figures state-wide, districts with an ASP of less than 500 had a capacity of 53, ASPs of 500-1000 a capacity of 77, and the two districts with an ASP of over 1000, a capacity of 76. This last figure for schools over 1000 comes nowhere close to meeting the national average of 172. The statistical breakdown for the state figures can be found in Figure G below.

Figure G

S.C. Seating Capacities
For School With Average School Pop.

	<500	500-1000	>1000	Tot
Mean	55	70	(75)*	67
Median	55	70	(75)*	70
Range	34-96	47-128	56/95*	34-128

*These figures represent only two districts in South Carolina.

CONCLUSIONS

Looking at these data, it appears that South Carolina has an adequate showing only in numbers of books per student. Seating figures show only the national figures found in INFORMATION POWER, and the SC BEDS information as Miller and Moran did not use seating figures in their study but here too South Carolina falls short of the national averages. One of the purposes for compiling these comparisons and making them available to LMCs throughout the state is to allow each building level SLMS to analyze that particular collection and evaluate that program, beginning with these figures. At the end of this article is a list of each district giving the district-wide figures for the following areas; number of high schools; secondary budgets, books per pupil; seating capability; number of total schools; total Average School Populations (ASP); percentage of rural schools; and the SLMS ratio. There are also lists ranked by seating capacity of the LMCs, indicating physical size of the LMC; by books per student for the total district; by SLMS ratio across the district; and finally ranked by secondary LMC budgets. It might prove revealing to locate your district and construct a chart of comparisons.

Such comparisons can be very helpful when writing needs assessments or budget requests for the following year. A sample comparison (see Figure H) has been constructed as a demonstration.

Figure H

School/District Comparison

	Sec.Bud	Seating	Bk/St
Sample Sch	$ 6.66	125	11
Sample Dst	$10.58	79	13
State	$ 9.95*	70	14
M/M Mat	$ 9.26*	-	12
I/P.Nat	$10.34*	175	14

*These are figures for secondary schools with ASP of over 1000.

In the example chart in Figure H it can be seen that the school collection per student figure is below the state average, below the district average, closer to the school figures for national comparisons in the Miller/Moran study, but below the INFORMATION POWER study. It can also be assumed that better than 50% of the books in this collection have copyright dates older than 20 years. According to data collected over the past four years by Dr. Dan Barron at the College of Library and Information Science, University of South Carolina, Columbia, SC, the ages for the book collections in South Carolina LMCs range from 23-32 years, with the average being 26 years. So although this collection size might be adequate and the state figure of 14/books/student might also be considered acceptable, most collections in South Carolina have been found seriously outdated and in need of replacement. Some additional planning might need done on ways to improve the quality of the book collection, even though it meets Defined Minimum Program quantitative levels. It can also be seen from this chart that the seating for the LMC is well above both the state average, and district average but below the INFORMATION POWER study level. Lack of space does not seem to be a major concern in this school, but might need to be looked at across the district. And looking at the per pupil allotment in secondary budgets, it can be seen that this figure is below the state and district levels. It is also below national levels in both the Miller/Moran study and the INFORMATION POWER figures. An obvious push in this area needs to be made. Perhaps alternate funding sources should be investigated, such as individual or school grants, Adopt-A-School Funding, or other matching funds.

STRATEGIES FOR USING THE DATA

In order to use these types of comparisons when evaluating the quanitatitive statistics found in each individual LMC there are five figures needed - the total student population for that school, the school's total LMC budget, if it is a secondary school, the collection size, and the number of seats in the LMC. Once those figures have been determined, the individual statistics for collection size and expenditures can be derived by dividing the figures for budget and collection by the student population at that school. For example, if there are 13,000 items in the collection and a budget of $8,000.00, and if the school has a student population of 1200 students, the statistics will come out to be a collection size of 11 items/student, and an expenditure of $6.66/student. There should be a seating figure in excess of 100 seats to equal the average state percentage of 12% of total student population. by charting out figures for specific LMCs, like those in this example, the current status of that LMC in those specific areas can be determined.

Although this type of evaluation may take a little longer to do, having such comparisons in the annual reports, needs assessments, and budget requests to back up professional judgements and evaluations will give those reports and requests a stronger framework and support. The time spent is well worth every minute.

1986/87 District Statistics

District	HHS	Sec.Ed/St.	HSch	Seating	Bk/St	Tot.ASP	%Rural	SLHS Ratio
Abbeville	3	7.71	18	71	13.8	420	58	0.60
Aiken	7	18.58	37	79	13.2	605	43	1.08
Allendale	1	9.51	4	58	11.8	714	100	1.00
Anderson 1	2	5.33	12	59	12.9	489	67	0.92
Anderson 2	1	3.78	7	72	13.6	512	43	1.14
Anderson 3	1	5.00	4	66	11.3	623	100	1.00
Anderson 4	1	12.52	8	63	14.9	417	67	0.83
Anderson 5	3	5.86	17	70	14.9	635	0	1.12
Bamberg 1	1	19.96	5	60	12.9	397	40	1.00
Bamberg 2	1	4.94	3	48	11.8	538	33	1.00
Barnwell 19	1	14.64	3	46	16.6	459	100	0.67
Barnwell 29	1	4.45	3	58	20.4	364	100	0.67
Barnwell 45	1	4.21	4	55	11.9	607	50	0.75
Beaufort	3	15.13	19	78	12.4	622	32	1.05
Berkeley	4	17.39	33	75	12.2	748	48	1.09
Calhoun	1	12.98	5	55	15.7	422	60	0.60
Charleston	11	5.57	67	71	13.5	643	21	1.04
Cherokee	4	10.88	18	60	14.2	498	61	0.94
Chester	3	7.36	13	58	15.9	526	46	1.00
Chesterfield	4	12.90	16	62	19.1	480	63	0.94
Clarendon 1	1	4.44	4	48	12.9	346	100	0.75
Clarendon 2	1	11.96	4	75	14.6	833	100	1.00
Clarendon 3	1	10.53	3	34	14.1	438	100	1.00
Colleton	2	5.45	13	64	15.1	531	62	1.00
Darlington	3	4.85	24	64	12.9	585	42	1.08
Dillon 1	1	5.82	3	60	17.2	353	100	1.00
Dillon 2	1	22.68	7	59	12.6	652	0	0.86
Dillon 3	1	9.07	3	63	22.2	569	100	1.00
Dorchester 2	1	19.69	13	69	9.9	979	15	1.00
Dorchester 4	2	5.74	6	60	15.9	442	100	0.83
Edgefield	1	4.19	6	74	15.9	598	67	0.83
Fairfield	1	8.43	9	75	10.9	569	56	1.00
Florence 1	3	11.33	19	75	12.5	747	16	1.11
Florence 2	1	6.09	4	55	19.7	367	100	1.00
Florence 3	2	7.78	8	56	13.7	561	38	1.13
Florence 4	1	4.88	4	45	18.9	344	100	0.75
Florence 5	1	8.31	3	54	14.0	448	100	1.00
Georgetown	4	11.22	17	63	10.9	633	59	1.06
Greenville	14	7.67	88	69	15.3	574	19	1.07
Greenwood 50	1	16.64	13	65	14.8	649	8	0.85
Greenwood 51	1	9.26	4	48	13.6	301	100	0.50
Greenwood 52	1	12.75	3	66	14.7	472	100	1.00
Hampton 1	1	30.32	6	57	14.6	473	67	0.83
Hampton 2	1	7.16	3	63	19.5	527	100	0.67
Horry	7	11.12	32	68	9.4	854	56	1.09
Jasper	1	64.64	3	128	36.9	986	100	1.33
Kershaw	4	11.65	17	62	13.7	518	59	0.76
Lancaster	4	12.66	21	63	14.2	528	57	0.90
Laurens 55	1	5.52	9	67	12.7	611	44	0.78
Laurens 56	1	6.09	7	48	12.5	536	14	1.00
Lee	2	6.65	7	74	13.3	527	29	0.86
Lexington 1	3	8.20	10	97	11.7	973	50	1.10
Lexington 2	2	10.93	16	81	15.5	622	19	1.06

1986/87 District Statistics

District	HHS	Sec.St/Sl.	HSch	Seating	St/Sl	Tot.ASP	%Rural	SLMS Ratio
Lexington 3	1	8.24	4	75	18.5	574	0	1.00
Lexington 4	1	7.39	5	59	18.9	391	100	1.00
Lexington 5	2	24.10	11	99	18.7	992	36	1.27
Marboro	5	6.06	17	45	13.4	409	59	0.94
Marion 1	1	4.29	5	57	13.4	712	20	1.20
Marion 2	1	20.63	6	54	14.8	492	17	1.00
Marion 3	1	13.94	3	40	13.7	269	100	0.67
Marion 4	1	19.39	2	46	13.3	307	100	0.00
McCormick	1	10.10	3	47	11.5	524	100	1.00
Newberry	3	4.17	18	48	13.1	397	50	0.72
Oconee	4	8.10	23	58	14.5	447	61	0.70
Orangeburg 1	1	8.18	4	52	15.8	288	100	0.75
Orangeburg 2	1	6.06	2	45	14.3	413	100	1.00
Orangeburg 3	3	3.85	8	59	14.3	420	75	1.00
Orangeburg 4	1	7.95	3	56	6.6	1,120	100	1.00
Orangeburg 5	1	3.63	10	81	13.1	676	0	1.10
Orangeburg 6	1	7.34	2	43	12.8	388	50	1.00
Orangeburg 7	1	7.39	2	72	13.8	552	33	0.78
Orangeburg 8	1	12.84	2	43	12.8	388	50	1.00
Pickens	4	20.93	27	72	13.0	552	33	0.78
Richland 1	7	13.17	51	69	17.6	533	10	1.04
Richland 2	7	6.85	14	92	12.6	839	36	1.00
Saluda	1	11.47	4	75	15.6	577	100	1.00
Spartanburg 1	2	6.32	8	63	17.9	482	0	0.50
Spartanburg 2	2	12.21	10	78	15.9	652	0	1.20
Spartanburg 3	1	30.84	7	96	16.1	478	100	1.00
Spartanburg 4	1	19.87	4	57	15.8	630	50	1.00
Spartanburg 5	1	15.11	7	80	13.4	612	100	1.14
Spartanburg 6	1	9.10	14	77	16.4	551	43	1.00
Spartanburg 7	1	13.95	14	111	17.2	795	43	1.07
Sumter 17	2	11.16	9	95	12.4	1,061	0	1.33
Sumter 2	2	6.30	14	71	15.5	592	86	1.00
Union	3	8.90	10	75	13.3	624	40	1.10
Williamsburg	4	13.23	14	78	17.8	587	71	0.93
York 1	1	9.69	6	65	12.7	647	33	1.00
York 2	1	19.85	6	80	13.6	498	50	0.83
York 3	2	10.51	20	83	13.8	635	25	1.05
York 4	1	11.00	4	49	13.5	697	0	1.00
AVERAGE:		11.08		65	14.3	567	58	0.94
TOTAL:	201		1,048					

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Ranked by secondary budgets

Sec/Bgt/St	District
# 64.64	Jasper
61.83	Barnwell 29
40.36	Barnwell 19
36.71	Anderson 1
36.37	Pickens
35.61	Barnwell 45
35.00	Aiken
34.24	Anderson 3
33.81	Anderson 4
33.60	Dorchester 4
32.59	Abbeville
30.84	Spartanburg 3
30.32	Hampton 1
29.69	Allendale
26.14	Anderson 2
25.13	Beaufort
24.33	Bamberg 1
24.10	Lexington 5
22.68	Dillon 2
21.39	Anderson 5
20.63	Marion 2
19.87	Spartanburg 4
19.85	York 2
19.69	Dorchester 2
19.39	Marion 4
17.39	Berkeley
16.64	Greenwood 50
15.22	Bamberg 2
15.11	Spartanburg 5
13.95	Spartanburg 7
13.94	Marion 3
13.23	Williamsburg
13.17	Richland 1
12.98	Calhoun
12.90	Chesterfield
12.84	Orangeburg 8
12.75	Greenwood 52
12.66	Lancaster
12.21	Spartanburg 2
11.96	Clarendon 2
11.65	Kershaw
11.47	Saluda
11.33	Florence 1
11.22	Georgetown
11.16	Sumter 17
11.12	Horry
11.00	York 4
10.93	Lexington 2
10.88	Cherokee
10.53	Clarendon 3
10.51	York 3
10.10	McCormick
9.49	York 1
9.26	Greenwood 51
9.10	Spartanburg 6

Ranked by secondary budgets

Sec/Bgt/St	District
# 9.07	Dillon 3
8.98	Union
8.43	Fairfield
8.31	Florence 5
8.24	Lexington 3
8.20	Lexington 1
8.18	Orangeburg 1
8.10	Oconee
7.95	Orangeburg 4
7.78	Florence 3
7.67	Greenville
7.39	Lexington 4
7.39	Orangeburg 7
7.36	Chester
7.34	Orangeburg 6
7.16	Hampton 2
6.85	Richland 2
6.65	Lee
6.32	Spartanburg 1
6.30	Sumter 2
6.09	Florence 2
6.09	Laurens 56
6.06	Marlboro
6.06	Orangeburg 2
5.82	Dillon 1
5.57	Charleston
5.52	Laurens 55
5.45	Colleton
4.88	Florence 4
4.85	Darlington
4.44	Clarendon 1
4.29	Marion 1
4.19	Edgefield
4.17	Newberry
3.85	Orangeburg 3
3.63	Orangeburg 5

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Ranked by SLMS/school

Ratio	District
.80	Marion 4
.58	Greenwood 51
	Spartanburg 1
.60	Abbeville
	Calhoun
.67	Barnwell 19
	Barnwell 29
	Hampton 2
	Marion 3
.70	Oconee
.72	Newberry
.75	Barnwell 45
	Clarendon 1
	Florence 4
	Orangeburg 1
.76	Kershaw
.78	Laurens 55
	Orangeburg 7
	Pickens
.83	Anderson 4
	Dorchester 4
	Edgefield
	Hampton 1
	York 2
.85	Greenwood 50
.86	Dillon 2
	Lee
.90	Lancaster
.92	Anderson 1
.93	Williamsburg
.94	Cherokee
	Chesterfield
	Marboro
1.00	Allendale
	Anderson 3
	Bamberg 1
	Bamberg 2
	Chester
	Clarendon 2
	Clarendon 3
	Colleton
	Dillon 1
	Dillon 3
	Dorchester 2
	Fairfield
	Florence 2
	Florence 5

Ranked by SLMS/school

Ratio	District
1.00	Greenwood 52
	Laurens 56
	Lexington 3
	Lexington 4
	Marion 2
	McCormick
	Orangeburg 2
	Orangeburg 3
	Orangeburg 4
	Orangeburg 6
	Orangeburg 8
	Richland 2
	Saluda
	Spartanburg 3
	Spartanburg 4
	Spartanburg 6
	Sumter 2
	York 1
	York 4
1.04	Charleston
	Richland 1
1.05	Beaufort
	York 3
1.06	Georgetown
	Lexington 2
1.07	Greenville
	Spartanburg 7
1.08	Aiken
	Darlington
1.09	Berkeley
	Horry
1.10	Lexington 1
	Orangeburg 5
	Union
1.11	Florence 1
1.12	Anderson 5
1.13	Florence 3
1.14	Anderson 2
	Spartanburg 5
1.20	Marion 1
	Spartanburg 2
1.27	Lexington 5
1.33	Jasper
	Sumter 17

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Ranked by Books/student

Bk/St	District
86.6	Orangeburg 4
89.4	Horry
89.9	Dorchester 2
10.5	Lexington 3
10.7	Lexington 5
10.9	Fairfield
	Georgetown
	Lexington 4
11.3	Anderson 3
11.5	McCormick
11.7	Lexington 1
11.8	Allendale
	Bamberg 2
11.9	Barnwell 45
12.2	Berkeley
12.4	Beaufort
	Sumter 17
12.5	Florence 1
	Laurens 56
12.6	Dillon 2
	Richland 2
12.7	Laurens 55
	York 1
12.8	Orangeburg 6
	Orangeburg 8
12.9	Anderson 1
	Bamberg 1
	Clarendon 1
	Darlington
13.0	Abbeville
	Orangeburg 7
	Pickens
13.1	Newberry
	Orangeburg 5

Ranked by Books/student

Bk/St	District
13.2	Aiken
13.3	Lee
	Marion 4
	Union
13.4	Marboro
	Marion 1
	Spartanburg 5
13.5	Charleston
	York 4
13.6	Anderson 2
	Greenwood 51
	York 2
13.7	Florence 3
	Kershaw
	Marion 3
13.8	York 3
14.0	Florence 5
	Greenwood 50
	Marion 2
14.1	Clarendon 3
14.2	Cherokee
	Lancaster
14.3	Orangeburg 2
	Orangeburg 3
14.5	Oconee
14.6	Clarendon 2
	Hampton 1
14.7	Greenwood 52
14.9	Anderson 4
	Anderson 5
15.1	Colleton
15.3	Greenville
15.5	Lexington 2
	Sumter 2

Ranked by Books/student

Bk/St	District
15.7	Calhoun
15.8	Orangeburg 1
	Spartanburg 4
15.9	Chester
	Dorchester 4
	Edgefield
	Spartanburg 2
16.1	Spartanburg 3
16.4	Spartanburg 6
16.6	Barnwell 19
17.2	Dillon 4
	Spartanburg 7
17.6	Richland 1
17.8	Williamsburg
17.9	Spartanburg 1
18.9	Florence 4
19.1	Chesterfield
19.5	Hampton 2
19.7	Florence 2
20.4	Barnwell 29
22.2	Dillon 3
36.9	Jasper

Ranked by seating capability

AvSeat/S	District
111	Spartanburg 7
128	Jasper
34	Clarendon 3
40	Marion 3
43	Orangeburg 6
	Orangeburg 8
45	Florence 4
	Marboro
	Orangeburg 2
46	Barnwell 19
	Marion 4
47	McCormick
48	Bamberg 2
	Clarendon 1
	Greenwood 51
	Laurens 56
	Newberry
49	York 4
50	Allendale
52	Orangeburg 1
54	Florence 5
	Marion 2
55	Barnwell 45
	Calhoun
	Florence 2
56	Florence 3
	Orangeburg 4
57	Hampton 1
	Marion 1
	Spartanburg 4
58	Barnwell 29
	Chester
	Oconee
59	Anderson 1
	Dillon 2
	Lexington 4
	Orangeburg 3

Ranked by seating capability

AvSeat/S	District
60	Bamberg 1
	Cherokee
	Dillon 1
	Dorchester 4
62	Chesterfield
	Kershaw
63	Anderson 4
	Dillon 3
	Georgetown
	Hampton 2
	Lancaster
	Spartanburg 1
64	Colleton
	Darlington
65	Greenwood 50
	York 1
66	Anderson 3
	Greenwood 52
67	Laurens 55
68	Horry
69	Dorchester 2
	Greenville
	Richland 1
70	Anderson 5
	Beaufort
	Williamsburg
71	Abbeville
	Charleston
	Sumter 2
72	Anderson 2
	Orangeburg 7
	Pickens
74	Edgefield
	Lee

Ranked by seating capability

AvSeat/S	District
75	Berkeley
	Clarendon 2
	Fairfield
	Florence 1
	Lexington 3
	Saluda
	Union
77	Spartanburg 6
78	Spartanburg 2
79	Aiken
80	Spartanburg 5
	York 2
81	Lexington 2
	Orangeburg 5
83	York 3
92	Richland 2
95	Sumter 17
96	Spartanburg 3
97	Lexington 1
99	Lexington 5

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